

programs. In the last 5 years alone, schools' special education enrollment has increased by 12.6 percent. Today, 1 out of every 10 students in public schools receives special education services under the IDEA legislation.

In my own State of Connecticut, approximately 14 percent of all students are enrolled in special education programs. Our State and local school districts need our help. The amendment I am offering today moves us in the right direction.

According to a 1996 Gallup poll, 47 percent of those surveyed said America is spending too little of its education budget on students with special needs. Only 5 percent of those surveyed reported that too much is being spent on special needs children. The amendment I offer Senator COVERDELL's legislation would address this public concern.

By increasing the Federal contribution to States for special education services, I believe we will greatly aid State and local school districts by allowing them to reduce the disproportionate share of special education services they have had to carry for far too long. When school districts are forced to increase the amount of funds for special education, they are often forced to raise taxes or reduce funding for nonspecial education programs. These school districts need our help. More importantly, though, children with disabilities need our help more.

Demonstrating the importance of special education funding to our States, the National Governors' Association—again, I refer to the letter behind me to the Senate Budget Committee chairman—asks Congress to fulfill its commitment to special education funding before "funding new tax initiatives or tax cuts" such as being proposed by the Coverdell proposal.

Additionally, the National School Boards Association letter dated February 23 to all Senators says, "Rather than create a tax benefit for a select few, applying these funds to special education would benefit more taxpayers and public schools" across the country.

We often like to talk in this body about what the public wants and what they need. Yet here we have the National School Boards Association, those who every day have to make the tough choices deciding how to operate our schools across the Nation, asking us not to enact tax relief that would only benefit a select few and telling us what our children really need—better qualified teachers, smaller class sizes, and more funds for special education.

Today, I hope as we come back later in the afternoon to this amendment that our colleagues will rally behind us. We could accomplish a great deal. It would be a major first step in coming together in a bipartisan way to do something about which all of us have talked to our States about for many years, and that is to be a better partner when it comes to educating children with special needs. We have not been

the full partner we promised to be. The costs are going up, and the local taxpayer is being saddled with that burden.

We have an obligation and I think a responsibility. We can live up this obligation this afternoon by voting for this amendment and saying that the \$1.2 billion in this proposal we will give back to our States to give to these children, to these mayors, to the county executives, and to our Governors to see to it that these children and our communities will have an opportunity to meet those responsibilities.

I see that the hour for us to recess is about at hand. I will not delay the proceedings of the Senate any longer except to note that I will come back this afternoon to talk about this further and invite my colleagues to come forward on both sides of the aisle to engage in this discussion. We haven't had many votes this year. We haven't had much of an opportunity in this Congress to express what we think the priorities of the American public are and how we can fulfill them. But we all know education is right at the top of American's priorities, indicating that the American public wants this Congress, their Government, to pay attention to the needs of the educational responsibilities in our country. I think we have a chance to do that today with this amendment.

Presently, we only contribute 7 cents out of every dollar to education. Ninety-three cents comes from local and State taxes. Seven cents comes from Washington DC. But here we have a chance, with our 7 cents, if you will, to do something meaningful for our States and meaningful for these families and children with special education needs.

My sincere hope is that when the opportunity arises for us to answer the rollcall on how we stand on this issue, this body will vote overwhelmingly in support of this amendment and do something very meaningful today with a message we can give our Governors as they go back to their States, and say, Congress is a partner when it comes to special education needs.

I yield the floor. I note the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. COVERDELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. COVERDELL. Mr. President, I will have a good bit to say about this most recent presentation by the Senator from Connecticut. Now is not the time.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. COVERDELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. COVERDELL. Mr. President, it is my understanding by previous order we are to recess at 11.

RECESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the hour of 11 a.m. having arrived, the Senate stands in recess until 2:15.

Thereupon, at 11:01 a.m., the Senate recessed until 2:16 p.m.; whereupon, the Senate reassembled when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Mr. INHOFE).

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Georgia.

Mr. COVERDELL. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. COVERDELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

AFFORDABLE EDUCATION ACT OF 1999—Continued

Mr. COVERDELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the time between now and 4 p.m. be consumed in an equally divided fashion for debate on the pending Dodd amendment, and at 4 p.m. the Senate vote in relation to the Dodd amendment. I further ask consent that following the vote, the Senate resume consideration of the Collins amendment No. 2854.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. COVERDELL. Mr. President, I further ask unanimous consent that following the disposition of the two above-described amendments, Senator ROBB be recognized to call up an amendment regarding school construction.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. COVERDELL. Mr. President, in light of this agreement, Members of the Senate should note that the next vote will occur at 4 p.m., and a second vote regarding the Collins amendment will occur shortly thereafter.

AMENDMENT NO. 2857

Mr. COVERDELL. Mr. President, while the other side is preparing further remarks about their amendment, I want to make it very clear that the amendment offered by the Senator from Connecticut would, one, make moot the principal core of this legislation, the education savings account. It just wipes it out. No. 2, I wish to make the point that he is making moot an issue that has received extensive bipartisan support in the Senate.

The principal coauthor of the education savings accounts is Senator TORRICELLI of New Jersey. When this